

WORK REALLY PAYS! HERE'S HOW:

You can work and still get CalWORKs cash aid as long as you remain eligible. When you add the amount of your earnings to your cash aid, you will have more \$\$\$ for your family. Work also:

- Builds a better life for you and your family.
- Builds your self-esteem.
- Develops your job skills, and helps you get a better job.
- Gives you personal satisfaction.

HERE IS AN EXAMPLE OF HOW WORK PAYS FOR MARY AND HER TWO CHILDREN:

Step 1	We figure Mary's <u>weekly earnings</u> : \$6.00 x 32 hours = \$192 Weekly Earnings	
Step 2	We figure Mary's <u>monthly earnings</u> : \$192 x 4.3 weeks = \$825 Monthly Earnings	
Step 3	We figure Mary's <u>monthly net earnings</u> :	
	Mary's Monthly Earnings	\$ 825
	Less \$225 deduction	- 225
	Balance	\$ 600
	Less 50% (half) deduction (\$600 ÷ 2 = \$300)	- 300
	Equals Net Earnings	\$ 300
Step 4	We figure Mary's <u>cash grant</u> :	
	Non-exempt Maximum Aid Payment (MAP) for 3	\$ 611
	Less Mary's Net Earnings	- 300
	Equals Cash Grant	\$ 311
Step 5	We figure Mary's <u>total monthly income</u> :	
	Monthly Earnings	\$ 825
	Plus Cash Grant	+ 311
	Equals Total Income	\$1,136

WORK PAYS IN SO MANY OTHER WAYS, TOO!

SUPPORTIVE SERVICES

While in CalWORKs, you and the county will agree on certain goals and program activities to help you get a job and support your family without cash aid. To help you take part in these program activities, the county will provide supportive services for transportation, child care, ancillary costs, and counseling services to help with the transition to work.

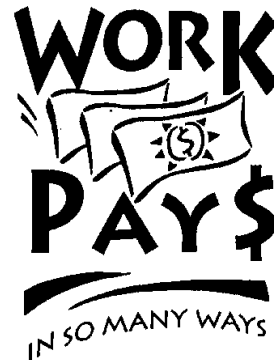


FIGURE YOUR EARNINGS AND CASH AID:

Step 1 Figure your weekly earnings:

Your hourly wage \$_____ x your weekly hours of work_____ = your Weekly Earnings \$_____.

Step 2 Figure your monthly earnings:

Your Weekly Earnings \$_____ x 4.3 (weeks in a month) = your Monthly Earnings \$_____.

Step 3 Figure your monthly net earnings:

Your Monthly Earnings \$_____ - \$225 deduction = \$_____ - 50% (half) of the balance \$_____ = your Monthly Net Earnings \$_____.

Step 4 Figure your CalWORKs cash grant:

MAP for your family size \$_____ - your Monthly Net Earnings \$_____ = your CalWORKs Cash Grant amount \$_____.

Step 5 Figure your total monthly income:

Your Monthly Earnings \$_____ + your CalWORKs Cash Grant \$_____ = your Total Monthly Income of \$_____.

- **For a translation of this notice, ask your worker.**
(This phrase to be translated into Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Cambodian & Russian)

TURN PAGE OVER FOR FACTS ABOUT OTHER BENEFITS YOU CAN GET FROM WORKING

CHILD CARE

You may have part or all of your child care paid. You can get paid child care while you look for a job, work, or take part in other approved CalWORKs activities, such as training or county orientation meetings. Your child care will be paid to the eligible child care provider that you choose.

If you are working or taking part in a county approved activity, you can get paid child care for the entire time you are on cash aid. After you go off cash aid, you can continue to get child care for up to 24 months.

After you have received 24 months of child care, you may continue to get child care if funding is available and your family remains eligible. The county or the local Alternative Payment Program agency will help you to find additional services.

JOB RETENTION SERVICES

Some counties provide job retention services for eligible former recipients as part of the CalWORKs program. Job retention services can be case management or other services that help you keep a job or get a better job. Ask your worker what services may be available in your county. Months you get job retention services do not count against the California 60-month time limit, and do not count against the Federal limit as long as you are employed.

You may get job retention services IF:

- You received a CalWORKs cash grant AND
- You went off cash aid because you got a job.

You can get these services for up to 12 months from the time you stopped getting a CalWORKs cash grant because of earnings from a job.

HEALTH COVERAGE IS IMPORTANT FOR YOU AND YOUR FAMILY

Your health coverage may continue when your CalWORKs cash aid stops.

- Depending on the reason your cash aid stops, you and your child(ren) may be eligible for continued no-cost or low-cost health coverage under the Medi-Cal or Healthy Families programs.
- Tell the county if you want health coverage after your cash aid stops.

EARNED INCOME TAX CREDIT (EITC)

When you work and have low income, you can usually get the EITC. You must file a federal tax return to get the EITC. The money you get from the EITC will not lower your cash aid grant. If you would like to know more about the EITC, ask your worker.

WORKING HELPS YOU AVOID THE TIME LIMITS ON CalWORKs CASH AID

State 18 and 24-Month Time Limits

To keep getting cash aid beyond 18 or 24 months, a parent or caretaker relative must work and/or take part in community service for the number of hours the county requires.

- The 18-month limit applies to recipients who began getting cash aid in or after the month the county started its CalWORKs Welfare-to-Work program. The county may extend the 18-month limit for an additional 6 months.
- The 24-month limit applies to recipients who began getting cash aid in the month before the county started its Welfare-to-Work program.
- The 18-month or 24-month time limit period starts when you and the county sign your Welfare-to-Work plan, or when you refuse to sign your Welfare-to-Work plan.

Federal and State 60-Month Time limits

As of January 1, 1998, a parent or caretaker relative can only get CalWORKs cash aid for up to a lifetime total of 60 months. Cash aid received from CalWORKs and/or from any other state counts toward the 60-month limit.

- There are exceptions to the 60-month time limit rule. These exceptions allow aid to continue past the time limit, or stop a month of aid from counting toward the time limit. Some of these exceptions are:
 - The limit does not apply to children.
 - A month on cash aid does not count toward the 60-month time limit when the person is:
 - ✓ Age 60 or older.
 - ✓ Exempt from taking part in Welfare-to-work activities for certain reasons.
 - ✓ Disabled for 30 days or more.
 - ✓ And other reasons your worker can tell you.
- Other states may have different rules for the 60-month time limit.